THIRD BA

Total delegates, 287. Necessary to nominate

daryland. 16

SCATTERING. Lodge, 7 in North Carolina. du Pont, 5 in South Carolina. La Foliette, 3 in Wiscomin. Weeks, 2 in Missouri, 1 in Massachu

Ballot for Vice President

SCATTERING.

Absent, I in Pennsylvania.

ONE CENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1916

Roosevelt Waits Hughes' Ideas

HE CONDITIONALLY DECLINES THE PROGRESSIVE NOMINAT

Says He Cannot Accept at Time Honor Bull Moose Party Offers Him.

DELEGATES ACCEPT **COLONEL'S PROPOSAL**

Question of Third Ticket to Be Determined by T. R. and National Committee at Later Day.

CHICAGO, June 10.-Col. Roosevelt, in a telegram to the progressive convention, declares that he cannot accept the progressive nomination "at this time."

Col. Roosevelt says in his message:

"The Progressive Convention: I am very grateful for the honor you confer upon me by nominating me as President. I cannot accept it at this time. I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the republican party toward the vital questions of the day. Therefore, if you desire an immediate decision, I must decline the nomination. But if you prefer it I suggest that my conditional refusal to run be placed in the hands of the progressive national committee.

UP TO THE CONVENTION TO ACT.

"If Mr. Hughes' statements, when he makes them, shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interest of the country that he be elected, they can act accordingly and treat my refusal as definitely accepted. If they are not satisfied they can so notify the progressive party and at the same time they can confer with me and then determine on whatever action we may severally deem appropriate to meet the needs of the country.

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

On motion of James R. Garfield, Col. Roosevelt's letter was formally approved by the convention.

The national progressive committee was authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur on the progressive national ticket. The convention then adjourned, sine die.

Mr. Hughes declined to make any comment when newspaper men read to him a copy of Col. Roosevelt's letter saying he could not at present accept the progressive nomination.

OYSTER, BAY, N. Y., June 9.-Col. Roosevelt summoned newspaper correspondents to Sagamore Hill this evening.

HUGHES G.O.P. CHOICE; WINS ON THIRD BALLOT

Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana Is Nominated for Vice Presidency on First Ballot.

Hughes of New York, associate justice of the Supreme New Mexico, 8. New York, 87. North Carolina, 21. North Carolina, 21. dency on the third ballot by the republican convention chortly after noon today.

As state after state voted solidly for Hughes and others those Island, 10. changed to him it became evident the nomination would South Carolina, 11. be practically unanimous, and when his selection became Tennessee. 21. an assured fact the convention hall became a wild scene or celebration, the din being terrific.

The chair asked if the nomination should be made it be so wyoming. 6. Alanka. 2. Hawali. 2.

"There are no noes," said Chairman Harding, amid applause. Colorado yielded to Pennsylvania and John Wanamaker placed

Fairbanks in nomination. Nebraska was the next state to respond, and H. H. Baldridge nominated former Senator Burkett.

On the roll call of the states it soon became apparent that Vairbanks was nominated on the first ballot by a big majority, his vote exceeding 800.

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CHARLES E, HUGHES.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

CHAIRMAN HARDING'S MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION TO HUGHES Sayville, N. Y.—"The Dutch newspaper Handelsblad says the British compelled

COLISEUM, June 10 .- The following candidate for President of the United nessage of notification and congratula- 1 States. ion from Warren G. Harding, permathen the chairman, was sent to Justice office, your sterling integrity and unthe Overseas News Agency. Hughes at Washington:

"Your eminent fitness for this high to proceed to the Dutch Indies," says sullied private character are under-"With deliberation and enthusiasm, stood and appreciated by your country-

British Seize Aniline Dyes. BERLIN, June 10, by wireless. ships to unload aniline dyes in their

under circumstances which could not have been more complimentary and with unanimity never excelled in past conventions, you have been nominated by the republicans of the nation as our "WARREN G. HARDING."

stood and appreciated by your country-industries. Great Britain had promised to let them pass, although they were manufactured in Germany. It is reported that the British seek to justify upon the outcome of this convention.

"WARREN G. HARDING."

TELEGRAPHS HARDING HE WILL HEED CALL

Resigns From U. S. Supreme Court and Declares Readiness to Enter at Once Upon the Campaign.

TAKES A FORWARD STAND FOR "PURE AMERICANISM"

Advocates Ample National Defenses and the Upholding of National Rights Wherever They Are Menaced.

Justice Hughes announced this afternoon that he would accept the republican nomination for the presidency. He already has resigned as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and his resignation has been accepted.

His statement was in the form of a copy of a telegram he had sent Senator Harding, chairman of the convention at Chicago, which is a strong attack on the democratic administration.

The attack of the distinguished jurist on the democratic administration is a strong arraignment of the administration's foreign policy, its action in Mexican affairs, and it sounds a ringing keynote of Americanism.

Outlining the policies under which the distinguished jurist hoists his colors in the campaign to come, his statement-telegram was interpreted generally as a strong bid for the support of members of the progressive party, and it is expected to have an important bearing on Col. Roosevelt's attitude toward the progressive nomination for the presidency voted Col. Roosevelt, but not immediately accepted at Oyster Bay.

As Justice Hughes, about 3:30 o'clock, gave out his formal statement, which was typewritten, and covered several pages, he said

"I have resigned my position and will accept the republican nomination. My resignation takes effect immediately, and probably is in the hands of the President now."

Justice Hughes sent his resignation by messenger to President

Wilson. The justice's resignation from the Supreme Court was accepted by the President within a few minutes after it was delivered at the White House.

Telegram to Convention.

The following is the telegram sent to Chairman Harding:

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates: "I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench.

my paramount duty to respond. exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations. You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism with firm protective upbuilding policies essential to our peace and security; and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore, I accept the nomination.

Criticises Mexican Policy. "I stand for the firm and unflinching naintenance of all the rights of Amer-

For Firm Diplomatic Policy.

the high responsibilities of our diplo- ness. Particularly should we seek the matic intercourse with foreign nations expansion of foreign trade. We must were subordinated to a conception of not throttle American enterprise, here

have been stripped of their force by indecision.

'I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interest to partisan expediencies; to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law, insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as mutual, and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justness of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them to dignify our place among the nations.

steadfastly upon all our fights a mutual, and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justness of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them to dignify our place among the nations.

Americanism and Preparedness.

"I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism that is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

"I believe in making prompt provision to assure absolutely our national security. I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with received and equipment in "CHARLES E. HUGHES."

ministrative heads

Devoted to Honorable Peace.

"We are devoted to the ideals of But in this critical period in our na- honorable peace. We wish to promote tional history I recognize that it is all wise and practicable measures for your right to summon and that it is the just settlement of international disputes. In view of our abiding "You speak at a time of national ideals, there is no danger of militarism

Test When War Ends.

"Our preparation must be industrial and economic as well as military. Our ican citizens on land and sea. I neither severest tests will come after the war impugn motives hor underestimate dif- is over. We must make a fair and ficulties. But it is most regrettably wise readjustment of the tariff, in actrue that in our foreign relations we cordance with sound protective printrue that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which have been taken with regard to Mexico—a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties. "We interfered without consistency; and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciaete and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens."

cordance with sound protective principle, to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living. We must conserve the just interests of labor, realizing that in democracy patriofism and national strength must be rooted in even-handed justice.

The preventing, as we must, unjust light interests and more realizable research.

discriminations and monopolistic practices, we must still be zealous to as-"At the outset of the administration sure the foundations of honest busiwere subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements and we presented to the world a humilating spectacle of ineptitude. Belated efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige thus unfortunately sacrificed, and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision.

1 desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to restored to

strumentalities of progress Stands by Civil Service

"I stand for the principles of our civil service laws. In every department of government the highest efficiency must